

NOTES ON POGONOCHERUS

BY RALPH HOPPING

Vernon, B. C.

Referring to Mr. Linsley's excellent review of the genus *Pogonocherus* in the PAN-PACIFIC ENTOMOLOGIST for October 1930. The restricted distribution of some of the species seems to call for comment. A few hosts may also be added to those given by Mr. Linsley.

Pogonocherus propinquus Fall.—This species has been bred by us from not only *Pinus ponderosa* Laws, but from *P. contorta* Loudon and *P. monticola* D. Don. at Midday Valley, near Merritt, B. C., and at Trinity Valley, near Vernon, B. C.

Pogonocherus arizonicus Schffr.—This species also occurs in California, as well as Arizona. One specimen was taken by the author near Tahoe, California. It is fairly common for species of Arizona and New Mexico to be taken as far north as southern British Columbia.

Pogonocherus pictus Fall.—We have bred this species in numbers from *Pinus ponderosa* Laws at Midday Valley, B. C., and from *Larix occidentalis* Nuttall at Trinity Valley, B. C.

Pogonocherus mixtus Hald.—I have examined one specimen of *mixtus* from Salmon Arm, B. C. Other specimens in my collection are from Leduc and Edmonton, Alberta; Minnesota, and the Eastern States.

Pogonocherus salicicola Casey.—Typical specimens of this species have been bred from *Pinus ponderosa* Laws at Midday Valley, B. C.

Pogonocherus penicillatus Lec.—This is our commonest species and is frequently bred by us from *Picea engelmanni* Engel., in our cages at Lorna, B. C. It is apparently a Rocky Mountain species breeding in spruce, extending from Alaska to British Columbia and the Rocky Mountain States to Colorado.

Pogonocherus oregonus Lec.—Three specimens have been taken in British Columbia at Vernon, Creston, and Midday Valley.

Pogonocherus crinitus Lec.—Although we have not taken this species it has been seen from Vancouver Island, as stated by Mr. Linsley. The host *Quercus garryana* Hook. does not exist on the mainland of British Columbia.

From the above notes it may be seen that seven, or one-half the known species, are found in British Columbia, and several new hosts are listed.

A CORRECTION

Since the publication of an article on *Pogonocherus* and *Ecyrus* in the last number of the PAN-PACIFIC ENTOMOLOGIST, two errors in synonymy have come to my attention. The first of these is in regard to the specific standing of *Pogonocherus parvulus* Lec. I accepted Horn's declaration as set forth in his revision,¹ and later restated by other writers, that *P. parvulus* was merely a small form of *P. mixtus* Hald. I now find, through the kindness of Dr. H. C. Fall, that *P. parvulus* is not only a valid species, but is the form that was later described by Casey as *P. salicicola*. Dr. Fall writes, "*Pogonocherus salicicola* Casey is the same as *P. parvulus* Lec. which is itself a good species and distinct from *P. mixtus* Hald. Since the publication of Casey's *salicicola*, I have carefully examined the two type specimens in the Le Conte collection and find them to agree in all essentials with Casey's species."

Ecyrus fasciatus Ham. should be considered a valid species and not a variety of *E. dasycerus* Say. Of this species Dr. Fall writes, "I have an example of *E. fasciatus* Ham. which has been compared with the type, and found to agree perfectly. It is more robust than *E. dasycerus*, with a denser pubescence of a different pattern, the elytra with scattered fine erect hairs, quite different from the oblique short ones of *E. dasycerus*, and with rounded elytral apices."—E. Gorton Linsley.

¹ Horn, G. H.. Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., VII, 1878, p. 42